THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are inserted at One Dollar for the first three insertions, and Twenty-five Cents for every continuance—those of a greater length in proportion; when continued a year, a deduction of 20 per cent will be made.

Persons sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Cards, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness and dispatch.*

FOR SALE,

A *Mulatto* Woman, a slave for life; she is turned of 30 years of age, strong, healthy and active, and is an excellent Cook. For particulars apply to E. CARR, in Fourth Street, between Market and Ferry Streets

Pittsburgh, November 21, 1811.

J. T. TURNER,

From the State of New-York.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh, that he has opened a Room, for a few weeks four doors north of Mr. M'Cullough's inn, sign of the Golden Keys, in Wood street, where he proposes cutting profiles, painting likeneses, painting and lettering signs, drawing maps, and prospective drawing of machinery, &c. &c. and will, if required, teach the art of drawing and painting.

TO LET.

A HOUSE and STORE,

Situate in Wood-street, between Second and Third-Streets, at present occupied by Mr. *Christian Latshaw.*

The house is commodious, and the stand for business equal to any in Pittsburgh.

Also to Let,

A small BRICK HOUSE

in Second street, near Wood-Street, for further particulars enquire of

JAMES MORRISON.

Pittsburgh Jan 9. 1811. tf.

NAIL MANUFACTORY.

The subscriber having lately removed from Wheeling to Pittsburgh, informs the public, that he has commenced manufacturing all sorts of

Wrought and Cut Nails,

BRADS AND SPRIGS,

on the west side of Wood Street, second door from the corner of Front Street, opposite *Mr Robinson's Warehouse*; where he intends keeping a general assortment for sale, and hopes, from a long practical knowledge of the business, to be able to give satisfaction to all those who may please to favour him with their custom.—Orders will be particularly attended to, and the utmost despatch used.

DAVID IRWIN.

October 5, 1811.

N. B. Two or three apprentices are wanted. Boys from 12 to 14 years of age would be preferred. None need apply but those who can come well recommended.

SELECT SCHOOL.

J. GRAHAM has opened his *SELECT SCHOOL*, in a spacious room immediately over the store of Mr. *Thomas Algeo*, Market street. The several branches of an English and Classical education will be taught. The School will be limited to *forty* pupils. Apply for terms to *J. GRAHAM*, at his schsol room, in school hours, or to the Rev. *DAVID GRAHAM*, at the house lately occupied by the Rev. Mr. Steele, deceased.

The evening class will open on the 6th of November.

Pittsburgh, October 22, 1811.

LANDS

FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

THE following described Tracts of Land situate in Deer and Indiana townships, Allegheny county, will be sold at

PUBLIC SALE,

to the highest bidder, at the house of *Samuel Peebles*, in Pittsburgh, on *Monday* the 23d of December next, at 12 o'clock, viz:—

No. 1. 203 acres—On the waters of Deer creek, bounded on the south by land of Robert Thompson, (on which is a grist and saw mill) east by J. M'Callister, north by —— Hultz, and depreciation surveys on the west, about 14 miles north of Pittsburgh, and near the Butler road.

No 2. 201 acres—on which William Thompson now lives, adjoining the above named Robert Thompson on the west, the Rev. Mr M'Connell and Robert Porter on the east. There is a barn, dwelling house, small orchard and eighty acres of cleared land on this tract, and a large quantity of meadow may be made.

No. 3, 200 acres—adjoining No. 2, on the south M'Callister on the west, Geo. Lesley on the north, and James Jack on the east.

No. 4, 270 acres—on which Stephen Kennedy resides; adjoining George Lesley on the east, and —— Caldwell on the west, has twenty acres cleared, and a dwelling house, etc.

No 5, 354 acres—adjoining land on which John Glascow lived on the south, Nehemiah Bell on the west, and John Duff on the north.

No. 6, 265 acres—on which John Glascow lately lived, adjoining land of William Gibson on the south, William Haslet on the east, and No. 5. on the north, there is a house, stable and about twenty acres of land cleared on the premises.

No. 7, 243 acres—adjoining Nehemiah Bell on the south, depreciatiou land on the west, and John Duff on the north

No. 8, 200 acres—through which the road from Logan's Ferry on the Allegheny river to Butler passes, adjoining Robert Miller and James Leslie on the south, William Gibson on the west, William Lesley on the north, and Thomas Love on the east.

No. 9, 150 acres—adjoining Thomas Love on the south and west.

No. 10, 242 acres—north of William Haslet, and adjoining John Jones on the north and east, including a house and about fifteen acres cleared.

No. 11, 294 acres—adjoining the above and land of D. Ferguson, with a few acres of made meadow.

No 12, 230 acres—adjoining the above, and land of John Carnaghan on the south.

No 13, 243 acres—on Bull creek, about 5 miles from the Allegheny river, part of the land settled by Elias Thomas, bounded west by land of Thomas M'Connell, and south by depreciation surveys.

No. 14, 190 acres—bounded on the west by the last described tract, north by land of Felix Negley, and south by depreciation surveys.

No. 15, 335 acres—adjoining No. 14, and bounded east by land of Benjamin Coe about 3 miles from the Allegheny river.

Possession of the unimproved tracts may be had immediately after sale, and of those in occupation of tenants on the first day of April next.

The above described tracts are all patented, and clear of incumbrance and dispute.

One-third of the purchase money will be required at the time of sale, and the residue in two annual instalments. Deeds will be made to purchasers on receipt of the first payment, and approved security for the residue.

For further information apply to *Dunning M'Nair*, Pitt township, Allegheny county, or to *Thomas Collins*, in Pittsburgh. November 27. 1811

PROSPECTUS

OF A WEEKLY PUBLICATION,

CALLED

THE PIONEER,

TO CONSIST OF A

Series of Papers,

Liberal, Critical, Literary, Moral, and Theological.

BY THE REV. DAVID GRAHAM.

TERMS OF THE PIONEER.

1. It shall be printed on a fine royal paper, duodecimo, and with a handsome new type.

2. A number consisting of twelve pages, shall be issued weekly, composing at the end of each half year, a neat volume of 312 pages. Price to subscribers, one dollar fifty cents.

3. Subscribers shall engage a series of essays for not less than six months.

4. The price of each volume shall be paid on the delivery of the first number.

5. Each number shall be distributed to the subscribers in town, soon as it comes from the press, and shall be forwarded to the country, as the subscribers may direct, at their expence and risk.

6. The first Essay shall be published so soon as a competent number of subscribers can be had to defray the expences of the publication.

☞ Literary friends are requested to contribute their aid, in what, it is hoped, they will pronounce a laudable attempt to cultivate society. They will have the goodness to post-pay whatever communications they may make through the mediumof the post-office.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 1811.

The partnership of

Robert Spencer, J. B. N. Smith, & Jonathan Mayberry,

Iron masters, is dissolved.

November 8, 1811.

ANTHONY BEELEN,

Has just opened a general assortment of

ENGLISH, FRENCH GERMAN INDIA AND AMERICAN

GOODS,

A handsome variety of Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware

Gold and Silver Epaulets, and other articles in the Military line

Carpeting and Paper Hanging

New Music and Musical Instruments of various kinds.

Cotton and Wool Cards,

A quantity of P. Rico and Laguira Coffee

Muscovada, Havanna and India Sugars

Spanish, Bengal and Batavia Indigo

Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Bohea Teas.

FF & FFF Brandywine Powder, &c. &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 27, 1811.

APPRENTICES WANTED.

EICHBAUM & SON, at their Wire Drawing and Glass Cutting Manufactory, Pittsburgh, will take 5 or 6 Apprentices to the wire drawing business; likewise 3 or 4 to the glass cutting. The importance of a knowledge in either of the above trades is obvious to every one. Boys from 12 to 15 years of age will be preferred; none but of good moral character and respectable connections need apply.

November 27. 1811. tf.

TWELFTH CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday Novem. 18

Mr. Seybert presented the petitions of certain shot manufaturers of Philadelphia, praying that an additional duty may be laid on shot. Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. Mitchell presented a petition from James Morris, of N. York, praying to be allowed to import Goods from the British West India Islands in payment of debts due him. Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

On motion of Mr. Findley, Resolved, That the committee of elections be insructed to prepare and report a bill for the purpose of regulating the proceedings and taking evidence in cases of contested elections for members of this house.

Mr. Rhea called for the consideration of his resolution for enquiring into the expediency of laying an additional duty,—or for otherwise encouraging all coarse manufatures of hemp, flax and cotton.

Mr Newton saw no necessity for passing such a resolution. The committee of commerce and manufactures already had the subject before them.

Mr. Rhea and Mr. M'Kim thought it important to have a particular expression of the sense of the house on this subject.

Mr. Widgery was not certain that this was the proper time for laying additional duties on these articles. The house ought to be very cautious how they passed laws which would operate as a bounty to one part of the community at the expence of another.

The duties on these articles were already sufficiently high. Who are the consumers of sail duck, &c.?—The maritime towns exclusively: and any additional tax would of course operate exclusively; upon them to the benefit of the manufactures alone.—He was therefore opposed to the resolution.

Mr. Pickens, moved to amend the resolution, so that it should apply to the encouragement of FINE instead of COARSE manufactures.

Mr. Rhea said such an amendment would make it a fine resolution indeed! The resolution merely proposed an inquiry into the subject. He believed if the measure was adopted it would operate generally, and beneficially for the nation.

Mr. Quincey was opposed to the resolution, on the ground that if the house adopted this, they would be obliged to adopt every resolution which might be offered for the encouragement of particular manufactures.

Mr Alston suggested the propriety of omitting both the words coarse and fine, in order to make the enquiry generally.

Mr. Pickens observed that he was opposed to the sesolution in its present shape, because additional duties on coarse manufactures would fall principally on the poorer class of people. The manufactures would not abate a cent in their prices, although they should manufacture at half the present expence.

Mr. Smilie said that as the subject generally was already before the committee of commerce and manufactures, he moved that the resolution lie on the table.

After a short opposition by Mr. Rhea, this motion was agreed to, yeas 69.

On motion of Mr. M'Kee, Resolved, That the Committee on public lands be instructed to enquire what provision ought to be made for the locat ion of Virginia military land warrants west of the boundary line designated by the act of 1804.

On motion of M. Randolph, the house took up the the resolution laid on the table by him last week, for the appointment of a committee to enquire whether the monies drawn from the treasury since the third of March 1801, have been faithfully applied to the objects for which they were appropriated, and whether the same have been regularly accounted for.

Mr. Randolph explained at some length the object he had in view in proposing this resolution. He said that a similar enquiry had been instituted at the close of Mr. Adam's administration. He referred particularly in his remarks to the emoluments of pursers in the navy, which he said had in some instances risen as high as a per centage of one-fifth of the money advanced to them by government for the purchase of slops, &c—which per centage as appeared by a letter from the present secretary of the navy, was not charged to the government, but to the seamen, who obtained the articles. This case Mr. R. observed, was sufficient to shew the necessity of an enquiry into the expenditure of public money. If the house could not destroy the mammoth, the great beast of the forest, he hoped they would at least endeavour to poison the RATS. He disclaimed all personal motives in instituting this enquiry.

The resolution was then agreed to, and referred to a committee of seven members.

Mr. Dawson offered the following resolution: Resolved, that a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of making provision by law for the relief of the infirm, disabled and superannuated officers and soldiers of the late revolutionary army, and of the present army of the U. States; with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Ordered to lie on the table.

Adjourned.

Tuesday Novem. 19.

The engrosed bills to extend the time of opening the several land offices established in the territory of Orleans, and for the relief of Abraham Whipple, were read a third time and passed.

The house took up the resolution yesterday offered by Mr. Dawson, [for the appointment of a committee to enquire into the expediency of making provision by law for the relief of the infirm, disabled and superannuated officers and soldiers of the late and present army of the U. States.] The resolution was agreed to without debate, and referred to a committee of seven members.

The house went into committe of the whole on the bill providing for the government of the Louisiana Territory.

Mr. Fisk objected to that part of the bill which requires Freehold qualification in the voters, for the legislature, and moved to strike it out.

M. Randolph hoped it would not be struck out. He thought every man who had a share in legislation ought to possess a freehold. He was an unbeliever in the existence of that sort of patriotism which could feel equally for the distresses of the Chinese, as for those of his own country: such professions were all hollow. God help the nation, if its affairs should ever be wholly managed by foreigners.

Mr. Smilie expressed his regret that the gentleman from Virginia Mr. Randolph, should have taken the present occasion to give a side blow to foreigners. He saw no propriety in connecting Tom Paine and the Devil, as the gentlemen had done: he contended that the writings of Paine had been of incalculable benefit to this country.

Mr. Randolph disclaimed all idea of wanton attacks on foreigners.—Some of his most valuable friends were men who had emigrated to this country since the revolution. He said he had referred to the imported patriots of the present day. He was glad to find the gentleman from Pennsylvania had confined his commendations of Tom Paine to the Rights of Man, without bringing in the Age of Reason: For his own part, Mr. R. said the ideas of Tom Paine and the Devil were so intimately associated in his mind, that he could not think of the one without recalling the other; Nor did he believe that the Washingtons and Hancocks of this country required to be spurred to resistance by an English staymaker: the revolution would have gone on without him. If the gentleman from Pennsylvania was disposed to deify Tom Paine, he should not join in the worship. Mr. R. expressed his unwillingness to encourage emigrations from the old states, especially at this important crisis. He hoped we should take care of ourselves first, and of the people on the Missouri afterwards.

Mr. Smilie denied having made any reference to Tom Paine's religious creed: that was a matter between himself and his God. He respected the man for his political writings.

As soon as Mr. S. concluded, a motion was made and agreed to, that the committee rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again [which was granted]

And then the house adjourned (half-past 3 o'clock.)

Wednesday, Novem. 20.

Mr Dawson from the committee appointed on the subject, reported a bill for the apportionment of representatives among the several states according to the third enumeration. Referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

Mr Poindexter presented a petition from a number of the inhabitents of W. Florida, praying that the said province may be attached to the Mississippi Territory, and that the whole might be admitted as a state into the union. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Little presented a petition from the yearly meeting of friends, held in Baltimore, stating the law of the U. States, prohibiting the transportation of Slaves from one state to another except under particular circumstances, was openly violated by unprincipled persons: and praying Congress to make some further provision to remedy the evil. Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr Milnor, after stating the inconveniences to which certain witnesses in causes before the courts of the U. States, were exposed, particularly seafaring persons, proposed the following resolution, which was agreed to and referred to a committee of 3. Resolved, That a comittee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for the compensation of witnesses held under cognizance, or committed to give testimony in any of the courts of the U. States, in criminal prosecutions depending in the said courts; and that the said committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Nelson observed, that the Agriculture Society of Georgetown having invited the members to their public exhibition, the hour for which had nearly arrived, and as their was little of importance before the house, he would move that the house now adjourn.——Carried 48 to 38 (quarter before twelve o'clock.)

Thursday, Novem. 21.

Mr. M'Bride from North Carolina appeared and took his seat.

Mr Findley, from the committee of elections, reported in part in the case of the contested election of John P. Hungerford, of Virginia. The report was unfavourable as far as it went to the sitting member: but he recommended delay for further testimony to be obtained. The report with the accompanying documents were ordered to be printed and made the order of the day for Monday.

Mr. Rhea called for the consideration of his resolution laying a duty on all coarse articles, of the manufacture of hemp, cotton and flax.

Mr. Sawyer moved an indefinite postponement, which brought on a debate. This motion was lost—ayes 48, noes 58.

A member from N. Carolina moved to amend it by adding the following words: "and also into the expediency of laying a duty upon the exportation of Salt and that the committee beg leave to report by bill or otherwise."

This amendment brought on another debate, when as the amendment seemed rather unpopular the mover withdrew expressing surprise at the disposition manifested by the house.

The question then turned upon the original resolution of the gentleman from Tennesse, which

Mr. Smilie moved to postpone till the first Monday in February next which question was taken by yeas and nays, and lost, 59. to 64.

Mr. Gholson then moved to amend it by striking out the word "coarse." and inserting "fine."

To this Mr. Rhea objected, as going to destroy the spirit of the resolution.

M. Fisk moved to amend it by adding "Wool," which was agreed to, when Mr. Milnor moved further to amend it, by adding "Lead."

Mr. Stow then moved the following amendment, "and all other articles of manufacture in which any gentleman of this house may consider his

constituents particularly interested." This he said as the house were travelling the circuit and arriving at the same point from whence they started, would be a sweeping resolution to supercede all others. Before the question was taken on this resolution the mover withdrew it, when

Mr. Quincy said he conceived it to be his duty to propose by way of amendment that the word "Salt," should be added. The question was taken on this amendment, and lost 34 to 59.

Mr. Seybert felt himself compelled to offer the following amendment, "also iron wire and files," The House adjourned without taking the question, 30 minutes after 3.

Friday, November 22.

A bill providing for the payment of an annuity of 50 dollars to Josiah H. Webb, who was wounded in carrying a mail from Athens in Georgia to Neworleans, was brought in, read the 1st and 2d time, and committed to a committee of the whole hone.

Mr. Key presented the petition of the owners of the vessel called the Rachel, which was condemned at N. Orleans, which condemnation was reversed by the Supreme Court, & the vessel was sold during the pendancy of the appeal, praying that the proceeds of the said sale may be restored to them referred to the committee of claims.

The petition of Nicholas Salisbury and others, who served in the war of 1763, praying for a grant of lands, was presented by Mr. Stow, and preferred to the committee on public lands.

Mr. Gold reported a bill for a more convenient mode of taking recognizances of bail and affidavits in civil causes pending before the courts of the U. S. read 1st and 2d time, committed to a committee of the whole house and made the order of the day for Monday next.

Leave was granted to John Talliafero to occupy a seat in this house during the discussion of the contested election between him and John P. Hungerford.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill for the apportioment of representatives among the several states, according to the 3d enumeration or census bill, Mr. Basset in the chair.

Mr. Dawson, in obedience to the directions of the committee, though contrary to his own sentiments, moved that the blank for the ratio be filled with 40,000—He said this number would deprive Rhode Island of one, Connecticut one, Maryland one, and Virginia two.

Mr. Ridgeley, of Delaware, was against 40,000—He thought 35,000 was the most just and reasonable number. This would give

Massachusets	20 members
N. Hampshire	6
Vermont	6
R. Island,	2
Connecticut	7
N. York	27
New Jersey	6
Pennsylvania	23
Delaware	2
Maryland	9
Virginia	28
Ohio,	6
Kentucky	10
N. Carolina	13
Tennessee	6
S. Carolina	9
Georgia	6

Making in the whole 181 members.

This ratio would leave a fraction in the aggregate of only 249,230, which would in every respect be doing more justice than any other ratio. It would save the present representation of Rhode Island, and give the benefit of a large fraction to the state of Delaware, which they had lost for many years. The number of 181 would be a convenient one for transacting business—he therefore moved to fill the blank with 35,000.

Mr. Potter of Rhode Island, said he hoped the motion for 40,000 would not prevail—that it would operate extremely hard against Rhode Island—during the late war, and what they had done since to revive commerce and encourage the manufactures of the country—when he reflected that, that state had no new lands to enable them to pay their debts, while others had new lands not only to pay their debts, but also to constitute a fund, he hoped and trusted the large states would fully consider the subject before they at one stroke deprived the state of Rhode Island of one of their representatives. He therefore moved that the committee rise and report progress, which was negatived.

Mr. Dawson's motion for 40,000, was then put and negatived—58 ayes, and 60 noes.

Mr. Anderson moved 39, which was negatived.

A motion for 38 was then put and negatived—as also were 37 and 36.

It was then moved to fill the blank with 35 which was carried ayes, 69.

The committee then rose and reported the bill.

In the house the question upon concurring with the committee of the whole in filling the blank with 35 thousand passed in the negative, ayes 48, noes 76.

The question was then put upon inserting 40,000—the ayes and noes being taken, it passed in the negative, ayes 50, noes 72.

38,000 was then negatived, and upon the question—shall the blank be filled with 37,000, the ayes and noes being taken, it passed in the affirmative, ayes 102, noes 18.

The blanks were then filled so as to give the following number of members to the different states:

New Hampshire,	5
Massachusets,	18
Vermont,	5
Rhode Island,	2
Connecticut,	7
New York,	25
New Jersey,	6
Pennsylvania,	21
Delaware,	1
Maryland,	9
Virginia,	22
North Carolina,	13
South Carolina,	9
Georgia,	5
Kentucky,	10
Ohio,	6
Tennessee,	6
	170

The members who spoke in the house upon the different numbers proposed, were Messrs Smiley, Fisk, Pitkin, Troup, Randolph, and Widgery.

All the blanks haveing been filled the bill was ordered to be engrosed for a third reading on Monday next

Ordered, when the house adjourn, it adjourn till Monday.

The house adjourned at half past 3 o'clock.

LONDON, Sept. 29.

Bonaparte's Naval Preparations.

The recent activity of the flotilla at Boulogne is not, we conceive, meant merely as an ostentatious bravado to signalize the presence of Bonaparte. Our experience of the profound and persevering ability with which that man pursues his schemes of vengeance against this country, renders it unwise in us, even if the circumstance would warrant it, which they do not, presume that he does, any thing, connected with the war against us, in vain. The result of the conflict between Admiral Barte's squadron & the Naiad does not leave much ground for alarm on the score of any thing that may be attempted by the flotilla in the way of invasion. But as a certain portion of our force and of our attention must be occupied by that flotilla, while it is so active it is more than probable, that it is, and will be kept stirring to create a diversion in favour of the more serious attempts that may be meditated by a different force in a different quarter. The fleet in the Scheldt is probably the real instrument of any scheme of invasion projected either against Britain or against Ireland, or of any other grand enterprise distinct from invasion that Bonaparte may have in view. But it is by no means improbable that without having himself any serious enterprise in contemplation, he may merely seek to keep our attention, and a great part of our force fixed upon his movements and demonstrations all along the opposite coast of the Channel, and thus prevent us from sending further reinforcements to our army in the Peninsula, where he finds it very difficult any longer to over ballance our strength, in the way he has hither done.

We regret to state that the affairs of Sicily which have been long view with an eye of suspicion, have lately assumed the most unfavourable aspect, and there is every reason to suppose that scenes of the most dark and damning complexion in regard to the government of that kingdom will very speedily be disclosed. The mission of Lord William Bentick, it was hoped, would be productive of the good effect of bringing back to sense of the true interest of that country the persons principally entrusted with the direction of its affairs, and of opening the eyes of its misled monarch, to the eminent danger with which base and wicked counsels have environed his Throne. This hope, however, we lament to find, has been completely disappointed—for scarce had his lordship proceeded to the exercise of his important functions,—when he found the seeds of vice had been so deeply sown that it was impossible to eradicate them from the polluted political soil, and that every effort of his to apply a remedy to the evil must be vain and hopeless. His lordship reached Palermo on the 24th of July, and his stay of course must have been very short. Such was the hostile spirit of the ruling party in Sicily, that it was a matter of doubt whether his Lordship would even be permitted to Land. Permission, however, was granted, and he landed on the 25th. He lost no time in proceeding to the business of his mission.

Private letters state, that he not only remonstrated with firmness against the more than suspicious conduct of Sicilian government towards this country, but demanded that certain pledges of their good faith should be given to us; and the answer he received is understood to have been decisive of the blackest ingratitude, not to say perfidy, towards an honourable, generous and protecting ally. That there is 'something rotten in the state' of Sicily, is most clear and certain; it was the wish of Great-Britain to repair the defects, and to save the fabric from ruin: we fear, however, from the marked dislike to British connection that has lately been manifested, and the banishment of those nobles who are most attached to the British interests, that the crafty Corsican has contrived to infuse a sufficient portion of poison into the mind of the Sicilian government to effect the expulsion of every salutary quality from it, and which, if no counteracting remedy be permitted, must speedily accomplish the political dissolution of that unfortunate kingdom.

BOSTON, *Nov.* 22.

A Lisbon paper has been received in Salem, containing despatches from Lord Wellington as late as the 29th September, an abstract of which follows:—

By the letter of Lord Wellington, dated at his Head Quarters, at Quadrazaes, on the 29th of September, we learn, that the English had an action with the French on the 25th and 27th of September. His lordship represents that the English behaved with great bravery, and he is particular in the praise of many of his officers. He says that the enemy having united their forces to relieve Rodrigo, and having been strongly reinforced by troops from Spain, which had come from the army of Naples, and their whole army amounting to 60,000 men, of whom 6000 were of the cavalry, with 125 pieces of cannon, he could not pretend to continue the blockade of Rodrigo, and therefore not being justified in the risque for such an object, he had adopted the plan of his greatest security. He then exhibits an account of the event of the two actions of Boden and Aldea da Ponte.

Lord Wellington says, in the action of the 25th of September, on the heights of Boden, besides the Portuguese, total loss, 1 Lt. Colonel—3 Captains—1 Lieutenant—1 Q. Master of Horse—12 Sergeants—3 Drummers—139 soldiers—87 Horsemen, killed, wounded and missing in the neighbourhood of Rodrigo.

Aldea da Ponte.

In the action of the 27th September total of English loss, 1 Major—5 Captains—4 Lieutenants—2 Sergeants—1 Drummer—86 Soldiers—23 Horsemen, killed and wounded.

On the 28th the English were at Sonto, about a league from the place they occupied on the 27th, towards Lisbon.

We have before us a file of the Lisbon Diary from the 1st to the 18th of October, (19 days later than Lord Wellington's despatch) in which there is no intimation of any retrogade or forward movement of either the combined or French armies. We can also add, that a letter from a well informed gentleman in Lisbon has been received, dated 17th October, in which it is stated, that the above were inconsiderable affairs of outposts; that before Lord W. retook the position in the highlands of Torras, from whence he advanced to invest Rodrigo, he twice offered battle to Marshal Marmont; that the allied army was considered as being sufficiently strong to defend Portugal, and that not the smallest degree of anxiety for the fate of the kingdom existed in Lisbon.

Bos. Cen.

PHILADELPHIA, *Nov.* 29.

On Tuesday the 19th inst. Dr. Cathrall performed the operation for the Stone, on a boy aged 7 years, in the Hospital at the Alms-House, in the presence of Drs. Miller and Parrish, and a number of students. The operation was done within the space of five minutes from the time of making the first incision, to the extraction of a stone, which weighed 1 oz. 1 dr. and 17 grs. and I have since learned, that on examining the fragment of the stone some hours after the operation, a portion of a fine sewing needle, three lines in length, was found in its centre.

From the Boston Palladium, Nov. 19.

Yesterday arrived at this port the ship Tartar, capt. Scott, in 29 days from Lisbon, and brought papers to the 18th ult. No new event of great importance had occurred; but in several parts of Spain, and on the frontiers of Portugal, there were military movements which indicated that active operations were about to be recommenced.

Lisbon, Oct. 18. In the south of Spain, General Ballesteros obtained some advantages over the French on the 25th, and it is said took their governor of Malaga prisoner.

The Spanish Cortes and Regency renewed oaths of fidelity to their country and Ferdinand, on the 24th of September.

Accounts from Valencia are to September 6, when it was safe, and the inhabitants in good spirits.

Under the head of Valencia de Alcantra, Oct. 4, is the following article:

"A convoy of provisions to succour Ciudad Rodrigo, entered that fortress on the 24th ult. guarded by 50,000 men! (a wonderful guard) commanded by Marshal Marmont, Duke of Ragusa. The English army made a retrogade movement, occupying the heights of Boden with a battery of six pieces of artillery, two Portuguese battalions, two English, and 400 horse.

On the 25th, 12,000 French, of whom 3 or 4000 were cavalry, made a sortie from the city; presented themselves before this position, and after a delay of two hours, dividing themselves into two columns, rushed upon the battery and took it.

Lord Wellington now advanced with 400 horse, supported by a body of infantry, recovered his artillery and drove the enemy back to their lines."

Capt S. adds that the British reinforcements continued to arrive almost daily at Lisbon, from England. Provisions low and plenty.

The late Lisbon papers contain no despatches from lord Wellington.

A letter from Lisbon of October 16, mentions that corn was a quarter dollar a bushel.

From the Boston Centinel, Nov 20.

By the Dolphin, arrived yesterday from Bordeaux, we received verbal advices to the 30th, and a file of papers to the 22d Sept. but after a careful perusal we have not found any thing in them which relates to the United States, or their affairs; and very little to the affairs of Europe.

Mr. Guild, a gentleman who was passenger, has stated, that it was not considered in France, that the Berlin and Milan decrees were revoked.

The Emperor Napoleon, on his journey to Holland, was accompanied by five of his principal ministers; and had been followed by our minister, Mr. Barlow. During Mr. B's stay in Paris he was on very intimate terms with the Duke of Bassano, the minister of foreign affairs.

The Emperor had granted twelve new licences for the importation of rice free of duty, and liberty to export the proceeds at pleasure.

Insurrection at Guadaloupe.

NEW-YORK, Nov 21.—By the arrival this morning of the brig Abeona, Captain Walson, in 18 days from St. Croix, we learn, that an intended insurrection at Guadaloupe has been lately discovered and the leaders arrested and secured. The scheme was planned by two Frenchmen, who at the time the island was surrendered to the British, were permitted to remain on their parole of honor, without taking the oath of allegiance. One of these, Mons. Davite, a merchant of high standing at Point Petre, was to have been, in case of success, the Governor of the island, and the other, Ernough, was to have been the military chieftain.

The insurgents had been secretly supplied with 5000 stand of arms by merchants at St. Bartholomews. It is said, that the plan was thoroughly organized, and every part of it in readiness for execution; and that about an hour before the general slaughter was to have commenced, a violent dispute arose between the two civil and military leaders, which disarmed them of their discretion, and led to a discovery of the plot. These particulars were received at St. Croix, on the 31st of October, by a packet from St. Thomas.

In the Supreme Court, at Salem, Massachusetts, the will of the late Mrs. Norris, has been established.—By it the Ecclesiastical Institution of Andover has a legacy of 30,000 dollars, and the Asiatic Missionaries an equal sum.

From the National Intelligencer, November 21.

Count Phalen, late minister to the United States from Russia, we understand, presented his letters of recal to the President on Thursday last; and on the next day, M. Andre de Daschkoff presented to the President his letters of credence as minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary from the Emperor of Russia to the United States of America. M. Ellison is his secretary; and his successor as consul general, we learn, is M. Kozloff. It gives us pleasure to state, as well on account of the political importance of the Russian Empire, as of the character of its ruler, that every thing which has come to our knowledge from that quarter, indicates the continuance of the friendly disposition of the Emperor of the Russians towards the United States.

One hundred and ninety-two Scotch emigrants from the Isle of Skye have lately arrived in one ship at Wilmington, N. C. They comprise many families and are said intend to settle on Cape Fear river in that state.

Horrors of Slavery.—Spanish brig Diligence, belonging to F. A. de Comas, from Africa to Havanna, with 212 slaves, was wrecked at the Bahamas. The slaves were under the hatches, most probably in irons, and all perished.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, *December* 6, 1811.

Letters received in town, inform us, that the army under Gov. Harrison left the Battle Ground on the 9th of November and returned to Vincennes on the 18th, without molestation from the enemy. This, together with the burning of the Prophet's town, without opposition, is satisfactory evidence that the Indians suffered great loss in the engagement.

Col. Boyd's regiment is at Fort Knox a few miles from Vincennes.

The Kentucky papers are filled with accounts of the late battle—they do not, however, contain any thing new or important. Governor Harrison's despatch to the Secretary of War, is anxiously looked for by the public.

Extract of letter from a gentleman in Lexington, (Ken.) to his friend in this town, dated Nov. 27, 1811.

"Intelligence has just reached this place, that the United States troops engaged in cutting a road thro' the country of the southern tribes of Indians, have been attacked by the Cherokees, 15 or 16 killed, and the remainder driven into the white settlement."

Richard Rush, Esq. of the city of Philadelphia, has been appointed by the President, (with the advice & consent of the Senate) Comptroller of the Treasury of the United States, vice Gabriel Duval, Esq. who has accepted the judicial appointment lately conferred on him.

From the Charleston Times, Nov. 18.

BURNING OF FRENCH PRIVATEERS.

Captain Myers, of the packet sloop Republican, this morning favoured us with the Savannah Republican of last Saturday evening, from which we copy the following

SERIOUS FRACAS.

Within the last three or four days, some serious disturbances have taken place, between the American seamen and the crews of the French privateers La Vengeance and L'Agile, (or La Francaise) which had been lying in this port for some time past. Investigation into the merits of the case by the proper authority, being yet uncompleted, we are unable, as yet, to lay before our readers as accurate a detail of particulars as could be wished. The circumstances, so far as they could be ascertained, appear to be these:

On Wednesday night last, a quarrel originated at a house in the upper part of the city, between some seamen and a party of the privateers' men. A rencontre ensued; in which three American sailors were stabbed, and their opponents much bruised by bludgeons. The three wounded seamen, we understand, are since dead: One of them belonged to the brig Hetty, captain Fountain, from Philadelphia, named Taylor. The names of the others, or of the vessels to which they belonged, could not be ascertained.

The seamen, yesterday, became so exasperated, that they determined on being avenged, by destroying the privateers. They accordingly embodied themselves last evening, and before the civil or military authority had the knowledge or opportunity of interfering in the transaction, set fire to L'Agile, and burnt her to the water's edge.

La Vengeance was then taken possession of by a detachment of the Savannah volunteer guards, conveyed to the upper part of the town, and remained in their custody until between 11 and 12 o'clock at night—when the seamen procured a lighter boat, and a parcel of tar and other combustibles, which were put into the boat, towed towards the vessel, and obliged the guard to abandon her, for their own safety, as well as to avoid the painful task of firing on their fellow citizens. The fire was soon communicated, and La Vengeance shared the same fate of L'Agile.

Previous to the assemblage of the seamen, yesterday, several of the crew of the privateers had concealed themselves in a vacant store on Ancaux's wharf, where it seems they had some arms and ammunition deposited. On the seamen attempting to get on board the privateer, they were fired upon from the upper windows of the store. Captain Miller of the Champlin, (New-York packet) was dangerously wounded, having one of his eyes shot entirely out, the other much injured, and the bridge of his nose broken—his life is doubtful. A seaman was wounded, (since dead) and a coloured person wounded, were shot nearly at the same time, and in like manner.

One of the privateers crew was killed on the Bluff yesterday, in the affray; and another died in jail last night, of his wounds. Several others,

on both sides, are wounded; but we understand, not dangerously. Upwards of a hundred of the rioters, are now in jail.

We pretend not to give this as a correct statement. As soon as the matter is fully investigated, we will endeavour to lay before our readers a clearer account of the occurrences.

From the Connecticut Courant.

"They order these things better in France."—Sterne.

A writer in the Boston Chronicle, who borrows his text from one of the peers of the infernal realm in Paradise Lost, "*My voice is still for war*," to animate the U. States to wage war with England, very encouragingly says, "*In the hour of difficulty and danger, the streams of finance will gush forth from a thousand rills.*"

Now this at a first thought, would seem to be a paradox. At the present instant the streams of finance are dried up; the treasury is empty; the government has borrowed already several millions for the ordinary expense of a peace-establishment, and must needs borrow millions more, if loans can be obtained. In the mean-while the bulk of the people are looking about them in dismay, knowing not how to devise ways or means for discharging their private debts. How then could a war with England, that would shut up our seaports, ruin our commercial towns and break down most of our banks; how could it make the streams of finance to gush forth from a thousand rills? It would seem that there must needs be a kind of magic in this buisness. Yet another writer, on the same side makes it quite feasible and that without any magic at all. Monsieur Genet, in one of his late addresses to the American public, recommends to strengthen our naval forces on the lakes and subject to the requisitions of government all the craft used for the navigation."

This is hitting the right nail on the head; and no one else could do it so exactly as a Frenchman. France has of long standing, two political ordinances, which are the main pillars of its military power the *Conscription* and the *Requisition*, the former for the soldiers and the latter for its finance. By the ordinance of Conscription, every male, between two given periods of age, is liable to be seized, fettered with iron, and dragged into the army. By the ordinance of Requisition, the whole property of every subject, male or female, is put at the disposal of the government, to be called for, even to the last farthing, as shall seem meet to the powers that be.

Now Monsieur, in his laudable cares for the weal of the American publi, well versed as he is in Gallic lore, has explicitly recommended the aforesaid Requisition to be adopted with us: but has recommended it, as yet, only by halves. In this he has shewn his prudence; for had he at once recommended it in full, it might have created an alarm, and so strengthened the hands of the *British faction*. Therefore, at present, he goes only the length of advising that all the craft (private property of citizens of the United States) used on the lakes, be subjected to the requisitions of government. This done and submitted to, it would be easy to proceed to the full extent of the requisition in France. For, by the same rule that government could put in requisition the private property on the lakes, it could also put in requisition all the private property in the whole country; and thus *the streams of finance would gush forth from a thousand rills*. Now it is neap-tide with the American finances: then they would be "in the full tide of successful experiment."

Nothing would be wanting to carry the plan of *Requisition* into complete effect, but a *Conscription* after the manner of France; that is to say, a standing army of *Conscripts*, who, sword in hand, might demand revenue at every man's door.—To prepare the American public for this last measure has fallen to the lot of Col. Duane, a man whom the rulers of our nation have delighted to honour. In a late Aurora is the following:—"And yet, taking patriotism to be a virtue; and war unavoidable or necessary, *what is the Conscription, after all, but the most just and equal institution that the wisdom of man ever devised?*"—This speaks for itself: no comment is necessary for understanding its meaning.

The three *worthies* whose writings we now have noticed (two of them imported patriots, and the other probably every whit as good) seem to make it out fairly between them, that a war with England would open most copious funds to the American government.

From Esdriell's Letters on England.

BIRMINGHAM.

You will look with some eagerness, for information concerning this famous city, which Burke the great orator of the English, calls the grand toy shop of Europe. Do not blame me if I disappoint you.—I have seen much, and more than foreigners are usually admitted to see; but it has been too much to remember, or indeed to comprehend satisfactorily. I am still giddy, dizzled with hammering of presses, the clatter of engines, and the whistling of wheels; my head aches with multiplicity of internal noises and my eyes with infernal fires. I may add, my heart also, at the sight of so many human beings employed in so many infernal occupations and looking as if they were never destined for any thing better. Our earth was designed to be a seminary for young angels, but the devil has certainly fixed upon this spot for his own nursery garden and hot house.

You must forgive me if I do not attempt to describe processes which I saw too cursorily, and with too little pleasure to understand. A sick stomach will not dijest the food that may be forced down it, and intellect is as little able to assimilate that for which it has no aptitude.

When we look at gold, we do not think of the poor slaves who dug it from the caverns of the earth; but I shall never think of the wealth of England, without remembering that I have been in the mines.—Nor that the labourers repine at their lot, it is not the least evil of the system that they are perfectly well satisfied to be prisoners soul and body. Foresight is not a human instinct; the more unwholesome the employment, the higher of course are the wages paid to the workmen; and incredible as it may seem; a trifling addition to their weekly pay, makes these short-sighted wretches contend for work which they certainly know, will in a few years produce disease and death, or cripple them for the remainder of their existence.

I cannot pretend to say what is the consumption here of the two legged beasts of labor; commerce sends in no return of its killed and wounded. Neither can I say that the people look sickly, having seen no other complexion in this place, than what is composed of oil and dust, smoke-dried. Every man whom I meet stinks of train oil and emery. Some I have seen with red eyes and green hair; the eyes affected by the fire to which they are exposed, and the hair turned green by the brass works. You would not, however, discover any other resemblance to a triton in them, for water is an element, with the use of which, except to supply steam engines, they seem to be unacquainted.

The noise of Birmingham is beyond description; the hammers seem never to be at rest. The filth is sickening; filthy as some of our old towns may be, the dirt is inoffensive; it lies in idle heaps, which annoy none but those who walk within the reach of their effluvia. But here it is acting and moving, a living principle of mischief, which fills the whole atmosphere and penetrates every where, spotting and staining every thing, and getting into the pores and nostrils. I feel as if my throat wanted sweeping like an English chimney. Think not, however, that I am insensible to the wonders of the place, in no other age or country was there ever so astonishing a display of human ingenuity; but watch chains, necklaces, bracelets, buttons, buckles and snuff boxes, are dearly purchased at the expense of health and morality; and if it be considered how large a portion of that ingenuity is employed in making what is hurtful as well as what is useless, it must be confessed that human reason has more cause at present for humiliation than for triumph at Birmingham.

The morning was fair, we mounted the roof, and I looked back at Birmingham not without satisfaction at thinking I should never enter the city, above which in many places black columns were sent up with prodigious force from the steam engines. We rejoiced that we were travelling in a better atmosphere, but the contagion was far and wide. Every where around us instead of the village church, whose steeple usually adorns so beautifully the English landscape, the tower of some manufactory was to be seen in the distance vomiting up flames and smoke, and blasting every thing around with its metalic vapours. The vicinity was as thickly peopled as that of London. Instead of cottages, we saw streets of brick hovels, blackened with the smoke of coal fires, which burn day and night in these dismal regions. Such swarms of children I never beheld in any other place, nor such wretched ones in rags, and their skins incrusted with soot and filth. The face of the country as we advanced, was more tedious than can be described, uncultivated, black and smoaking.

From the Gleaner.

FROM THE DESK OF POOR ROBERT THE SCRIBE.

"*Honesty is the best Policy.*"

Be honest, and 'tis clear as light,
You'll make by far most money by't.
The profits that are got by cheating,
Are very few and very fleeting.
Experience proves the adage true;
Then never loose it from your view.

WHEN I was a little fellow, just old enough to be mischievous, I was beset by a parcel of my companions to go and pilfer the parson's pears.—Down by the side of the brook that flows out of Appleberry pond, back of the parson's house, was a beautiful meadow, in the midst of which stood the pear tree. It was large—hung full, and they were of the most delicious flavour.

Whether I was afraid of a flogging—whether respect for the parson, (for in those days children were brought up to respect the pious) prevented me; or whether I was deterred by the recollection of my bad luck in pilfering mellons, I cant now remember; but I told them decidedly I would have nothing to do with the matter, and did all in my power to dissuade them from their enterprise.

I dont know how, but so it happened, that my honesty got to the parson's ears, and one Saturday afternoon I received an invitation to go and see him—Away I went, conscious that I had done no wrong; how light beats the heart of innocence! The good man met me at the door:—"Robert" said he, taking me by the hand, "I have head that you refused to join in pilfering my pears, now I mean to convince you that "honesty is the best policy." Here, added he, placing a large basket of the finest fruit before me, eat what you please, and take as many with you as you can carry." I felt at that moment happier than Napoleon, with empires at his feet. And the circumstance led me to remark, early in life, the consequence of an adherence to the maxim.

There was at Appleberry a merchant, well esteemed for his probity: "Where do you trade neighbour?" said one farmer to another "Why at Mr. Upright's" replied the first. "His weights and measures always hold out. I had as lief send a child as a grown person, to his store, for the matter of his being treated well. I dont pretend to know the value of some sort of goods, myself, but he has but one price, and never takes advantage of one's ignorance.' I marked the consequence. Upright grew rich and respected; and fully experienced the maxim, that—HONESTY is the best policy.

There was lawyer Aimwell;—he never would flatter you about your cause,—for the sake of your money—but would tell you plainly his opinion, even though he lost a fee by it.—Nor would he ever advocate a cause that he knew to be unjust. His established character drew business from every quarter, and he realized in a fortune of five thousand pounds, and the esteem of his fellow men, the correctness of the maxim that HONESTY IS THE BEST POLICY.

But there was rich George Ardenburg, who had a large farm given him by his father. One of the merchants had advertised for tallow to send off for New-York. Rich George had killed a number of fat cattle and as the tallow was to be sent away immediately, he thought it a good time to dispose of it. It was weighed: every body thought it was astonishingly heavy. Dick Artley who attended the store, being somewhat suspicious, and a little roguish withal, in removing one of the cakes, as though by accident, let it fall plump upon the floor—it split open—and lo! in the middle was a large stone! Poor George looked like a sheep stealer. He was hooted out of town. His match was broken off with the amiable Miss Arabella Broomley; he was turned out of the militia office he held, and finally was compelled to sell his farm and move off to Canada.

The blacksmith, the taylor;
The printer, the nailor;
The hatter, the joiner;
The potter, the miner;
The farmer, physician;
Merchant, politician;
The saddler and sawyer;
The priest and lawyer;
The painter, and glazier;
The mason, and grazier,
Will find that my maxim so trite and so old,
To those who adopt it, brings honour and gold.

The following anecdote is extracted from the interesting work on the character of the Russian army, lately published by Sir Robert Wilson:

"A Russian officer being stationed on the banks of the river, where his party and the enemy kept firing at each other, went into a house which was close upon the river, but a French Officer advancing reproached the Russians with the cowardice of the command-officer: who, on hearing the insult, instantly quitted the house, an approacing the French officer, requested him to stop the firing of his people, that they might decide by the sword, in the presence of both parties, who was the most courageous. The French officer assented, and was in the act of commanding his men to cease firing, when a Russian Ball pierced him to the heart. The Russian officer instantly rushed forward, and cried out to the French soldiers, "My life shall make reparation for this accident—let 3 marksmen fire at me a I stand here." and then turning to his own soldiers, he ordered them to cease firing upon the French, whatever might be his fate, unless they attempted to cross the river.—Already a Frenchman had levelled his piece, when the French subaltern struck it down with his sword, and running to the Russian took him by the hand, declaring that no man worthy the name of a Frenchman would be the executioner of so brave a soldier. The French soldiers felt the justice of the sentiment and confirmed the feeling by a general acclamation." *London paper.*

Matrimonial Extravagance.

A young man who had assidiously devoted the leisure of a four years, acquaintance to the purpose of winning the affections of his 'fair one' at length met the reward of his constancy and perseverance, in the full harvest of matrimony. Going to market a few days subsequent to that which gave to his endearments a blusing partner he was not a little chagrined at finding his disbursements so much to out run his ideas of the expences—of house keeping. "Ah!" said the penitent, at his return, "I did not think the MARRIED state would be so expensive: I am but 3 days embarked in it, and I had to lay out, this morning at Market, almost a Dollar.

An honest Hibernian who stood listening to the remarks of a large crowd collected in Finsbury square, a few nights since, to view the comet, which is now an object such general curiosity, after having heard many wise comments on the nature of comets, and of the danger which was to be apprehended, should one approach too near the earth, at length excited the astonishment of the multitude, by declaring in the most solemn manner, that he had often roasted *potatoes* by the tail of a comet in Ireland!

Coughs and Colds.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for Colds, obstinate Coughs, Catarrhs, Asthmas, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions.

THOUSANDS are too well acquainted with the nature and effects of empirical medicines daily offered for the cure of the above complaints. Dear bought experience has taught them that oily or heating medicines, joined with strong opiates, (or sleepy drugs) repeated doses of which flatter and deceive the patient for the present, by procuring momentary ease; experience, I say, has taught thousands that the common opiates and balsamics, as they are called, finally aggravate every disorder of the breast and lungs, in their most distressing symptoms; that they load the stomach and impair the digestion; inflame the whole system, increase the difficulty of breathing, and excite fever. But the qualities of this valuable discovery are evinced by perfectly opposite effects.—A *SINGLE TRIAL* will prove that it restores the determination of the fluids to the surface of the body, and brings on the common healthful perspiration; that it dislodges and evacuates the tough, viscid phlegm, or mucus, strengthens the weakened vessels of the lungs, sheathes the acrimonious humour, which irritate the lungs, and finally discharges it. Thus striking at the root of the disorder, the symptoms are of course effectually and permanently conquered, the reverse of common medicines which weaken the constitution and give strength to the disorder for the sake of moderating for the present some of its painful effects.

To Parents who have Children afflicted with the Hooping Cough

This discovery is of the first magnitude as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable. The Elixir is so perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small that no difficulty arises in taking it.

LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH.

Which is warranted a sovereign remedy at one application

The proprietor informs those persons and families who are suffering under this disease (against the infection of which no person is safe) that if this ointment is used going to bed, it never fails to perform a cure by the following morning, as thousands who have used it during the last 10 years can testify. The peculiar excellencies of this infallible remedy for the itch, over every other, are the certainty of a cure by a single application; the ingredients being so innocent as to be applied with perfect safety to the tenderest infant, and its being not only free from any offensive smell, but equally agreeable with the pleasantest pomatum.

HAMILTON'S

WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

This medicine, which is innocent and mild, as it is certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngest infant, or the most delicate pregnant lady, should no worms exist in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels, removing whatever is foul or offensive within, particularly that slimy humour from whence worms and many fatal disorders proceed.

Hamilton's Essence & Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic rheumatism, gout, asthmatic gout, palsy, lumbago, numbness, white swellings, chilblains, sprains, bruises, pain in the face and neck, etc.

Dr. HAMILTON'S GRAND RESTORATIVE.

Which the inventor confidently recommends as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief,, and permanent cure of various complaints which result from disipated pleasures, juvenile indiscretions residence in climates unfavourable to the constitution, the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any distructive intemperance the unskilful or excessive use of mercury, the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, bad lyings in, &c.

HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

Celebrated for evacuating superfluous bile, and preventing its morbid secretion—removing obstinate costiveness—restoring and amending the appetite—producing a free perspiration, thereby preventing colds, fevers, etc. and esteemed a valuable preventative of the yellow fever.

HAHN'S GENUINE EYE-WATER

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident; speedily removing inflammations, defluxions of rheum, dullness, itching, and films on the eyes; never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening to a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, *when nearly deprived of sight.*

Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instance.

A fresh supply of the above Genuine Medicines, are just received and for sale (only) by

ANTHONY BEELEN,
PITTSBURGH.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, living on the Monongahela river, about two miles from M'Kee's Port, a bright bay Horse, rising 4 years old, about 15 hands high, newly shod, and is cropped in one ear. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JAMES JEFFERIES.

November 29, 1811.

PORTRAIT PAINTING,

BY

J. COOK,

In the house of Mr. Spencer, next door to Mr. Beelen's, Water Street.

Pittsburgh, December 4 1811

FOR SALE,

A Lot of Ground on Diamond

Alley, near the Centre Square, Pittsburgh, containing in front 30 feet, and extending northwardly 120 feet, on which are erected two brick tenements lately occupied by Lazarus Stewart, Esq. Apply to

THOMAS COLLINS.

Pittsburgh, November 27, 1811.

SALT FOR WHISKEY.

I WILL give Salt now for Whiskey to be delivered in the spring. The exchange will be made on liberal terms.—Apply to

ROBERT SPENCER.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 27, 1811

COMMISSIONERS OFFICE
Pittsburgh, November 25, 1811.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT a Board of the Commissioners of Allegheny County will meet at their Office in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on the second Mondays of each month during the ensuing year, and continue therein, each week respectively, (the months of March and July only excepted) at which times and place, all persons having business to transact at said Office, will please to attend.

M. FISHER, Clk.

FOR SALE,

A Two Story FRAME HOUSE, situated on Water Street between Market and Wood Streets, it is at present occupied as a Store. For further particulars apply to the subscriber next door to the premises

T. CANNON.

Who wants one or two Apprentices to the Windsor Chair Making Boys from the country will be preferred.

Pittsburgh, November 25, 1811.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on *Monday* the 13th day of January next, the following real estate, to wit:

One messuage or tract of land whereon Nicholas Bausman resided at the time of his death, situate in St. Clair township, about 2 miles and an half from Pittsburgh, on the road to Redstone, containing about 300 acres, be the same more or less on which is erected a large and commodious dwelling house, still house, barn, etc.

One other tract of land near the above, called Work's place, about 3 miles and an half from Pttsburgh, containing 156 acres, or thereabouts, with the appurtenances.

One other tract of land, in Versailles township, on Turtle creek and the great road to Greensburgh, anjoining lands of Adam Jacobs, now John M'Masters, and others, containing about 127 acres with with the appurtenances.

One other tract of land in Plumbtownship, on the waters of Turtle creek, adjoining land of Ephraim Steel and others, containing 120 acres, or thereabouts, with the appurtenances.

Two lots of ground in M'Keesport, being Nos. 18 and 213, with the appurtenances

And also two lots of ground in Perry's town, at the mouth of Turtle creek, being Nos. 16 and 71, with the appurtenances—The property of the heirs of Nicholas Bausman, subject to the dower or thirds of Dorothy Trough, late the wife of said Nicholas Bausman, and to be sold by me,

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, *Sheriff.*

Pittsburgh, November 27, 1811.

Terms made know at time of Sale.

EARLY in June last came to the place of the subscriber, on Grant's Hill, a yellow and white COW, supposed to be 8 or 9 years old, has a star in her forehead, and marked with a swallow fork in the right ear, and two in the left. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be sold for her keeping.

E. M'EUEN.

November 27, 1811.

A Housekeeper wanted.

A sober, decent, clean Woman, with a good character, will find a good place, by applying at the Office of this Gazette.

November 20, 1811.

RICHARD JAMES,

LATE OF PHILADELPHIA,

Respectfully acquaints the public, that he manufactures GLASSES, of the following description, viz:

Miniature,
Locket,
Breast-Pin,
Bracelet, and
Ring
} Glasses, of all kinds.

Watchmakers may be supplied with flat Chrystals and Chamber Clock Glasses, of all sizes, fitted into their settings, on the shortest notice.

Coachmakers Lamps furnished and secured with Glasses of all sizes.

R. J. engraves on glass, all kinds of fancy borders, flowers, cyphers, &c. on passage-lamps, decanters, goblets, wine-glasses, &c or any other inscription that may be wanted

Storekeepers can have their glass ware engraved at such prices, as, he flatters himself, will give general satisfaction.—All kinds of plain glass engraved, to suit the taste and fancy of house-keepers.

☞ Apply at his Manufactory, in Second street between Smithfield and Grant streets, Pittsburgh.

October 17, 1811.

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for Sale,

FORTY FIVE THOUSAND

Acres of Land in Pennsylvania, north and west of the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, in surveys of from 50 to 500 acres.

Ten Thousand Acres whereof are in Allegheny county, within between 10 and 20 miles of Pittsburgh, and convenient to the Allegheny river, in a well settled country.

Twenty Five Thousand Acres in Butler county, on Connequenessing and Muddy creeks, within from 20 to 35 miles of Pittsburgh, and including most of the country around the town of Butler.

The residue is in Erie, Crawford and Mercer counties, near the respective county towns.

A large proportion of those lands are of the best quality, and calculated for grass farms or tillage, and on or near to navigable streams emptying into the Allegheny and Ohio rivers. On many of those tracts are respectable improvements, in the occupation of tenants, of whom possession may be received on the first of April next. The land in Allegheny and Butler counties afford stone coal and iron ore, and seats for water works.

The price will be low and the terms of payment rendered easy to industrious farmers and mechanics. On all sales a liberal discount will be allowed for prompt payment.

Purchasers will receive titles in fee simple, clear of all incumbrances on payment of the purchase money, or executing bonds, with mortgage of the premises to secure payment.

Apply to THOMAS COLLINS.
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

WHO WANTS

A miller to take charge of a large merchant grist mill, affording room for carding and spinning machinery and a saw mill; a farmer who understands the management of a stock farm; a blacksmith and cooper, to reside at his mills near Butler: constant employment will be given to the two latter.

None need apply but such as can bring satisfactory recommendation of skill, industry, sobriety and integrity.

September 23, 1811.

GROCERIES.

Finley & Van Lear,

HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE,

HAVE on hand a general assortment of *Groceries Dye stuffs* and *Liquors* which they will sell at the Philadelphia prices for cash or approved country produce.—Orders from the country will at all times be particularly attended to. Tavern keepers may be supplied with choice liquors. Any produce that may be sent them as remittance, will be disposed of to the best advantage for interest of the owner.

Balt. Aug 1, 1810.

FOR SALE.

A TRACT of Land containing 283 acres and allowance, on the Franklin road, 15 miles from Pittsburgh, the same tract on which John Fowler, Esq now lives, there are 60 acres under good fences, an orchard containing 150 apple, and 200 peach trees, about 10 acres of good timothy, a double barn 60 feet long, and a good cabin

On payment of one-third in cash, reasonable time will be given for the remainder. Inquire of *JOHN FOWLER*, on the premises, or of *MAGNUS M. MURRAY*, Pittsburgh.

October 29, 1811. 6t

LANDS FOR SALE,

In the District of St. Charles, Territory of Upper Louisiana.

The undersigned has for Sale the following Tracts of Land:

No. 1	of 374 arpens.		No. 8	of 226 arpens.	
2	287		9	520	
3	312		10	440	
4	235		11	335	
5	330		12	457	
6	210		13	420	
7	217		14	300	

Most of them contain a part prairie and a part of well timbered land, situated near the Dardenne river, on which are saw and grist mills, in a settled part, about 5 miles from the Missouri, and 12 miles from St. Charles. For further particulars apply to J. A. TARASCON, at Louisville, A. BEELEN, at Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber on the premises.

A. RUTGERS.

NOTICE TO DISTILLERS.

DISTILLERS in Allegheny and Westmoreland counties, that are disposed to embrace Pharis Bernard's highly improved method of distilling spirituous liquors from grain or fruit, can obtain patent rights by applying to the subscriber, next door to Messrs. T. and J. Cromwell's Warehouse in Pittsburgh.

The principal advantages arising from Bernard's improvement are, the trifling expence of erecting distilleries, a saving of one half the labour and fuel—by getting more liquor from the same quantity of grain, and of a far superior quality.

REUBEN NEAL.

N. B. Two or three smart active lads, wanted as apprentices to the Button and Tin business. Apply as above.

August 26. tf

FOR SALE.

Two excellent New-York made

COPPER STILLS,

with Pewter Worms, in compleat order, well worthy the attention of any person who may be desirous of establishing a distillery; the one containing 240 gallons, and the other 80 gallons, with large heads. Apply to JAMES PATTERSON, Coffee Mill Maker and Lock Smith, near the corner of Fourth in Wood street, who constantly has on hand a large and general assortment of Hardware, Coffee Mills, &c. &c. which will be disposed of on reasonable term. for cash or country produce.

Pittsburgh, 12th Nov. 1811.

FOR SALE.

The following

Lots and Tracts of Land,

Situate in and about Pittsburgh, belonging to the heirs of Col. William Butler.

209 3-4 acres of land, lying on the Monongahela river, 5 miles above Pittsburgh, on which is a valuable ferry and two tenements, with 80 or 90 acres cleared. The land is of the first quality.

300 acres in Brush creek manor, in Westmoreland county, 8miles from Greensburgh, on which are two tolerable improvements. This land is also allowed to be of the first rate.

500 acres, Pennsylvania military donation, situate in the 5th district, No. 89, and contiguous to the county town of Mercer county.

500 acres ditto, in the 2d district, No 166, and but a few miles from the town of Butler, in Butler county.

500 acres of United States military land, lying on the waters of Owl and Whitewomen's creeks, state of Ohio.

3 Out Lots of 6 acres each, on the bank of the Allegheny river, immediately opposite Pittsburgh, highly cultivated.

2 Town Lots, in the town of Allegheny, opposite Pittsburgh, No. 55 and 56. Also a commodious two story dwelling House, &c. on part of lot No. 130, and an entire lot, No. 131, adjoining, on Penn and Liberty streets, in the borough of Pittsburgh.

A liberal credit will be given for part of the purchase money.

Apply to the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

WM. BUTLER,
E. DENNY.

October 17, 1811.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,

Franklin Head Bookstore,

Have on hand the following valuable BOOKS:

MACLAIA'S Sermons, 2 vols
Warburton's principles of natural and revealed Religion, 2 vols.
Horne's commentary on the book of Psalms, 2 vols.
Memoirs of Dr. Watts and Dr. Doddridge
Wardlo's Lectures on primitive Christianity
A theoretic explanation of the science of Sanctity, by Thomas Fessenden.
Mason on Self-knowledge
Smith's Sacred Mirror; or a compendious view of Scripture History
A clue to Religious Truth, by the Rev. Wm. Derke
Scott's vindication of the divine inspiration of the Scriptures
The posthumous pieces of the Rev. John William de la Flechere
Wesley's Sermons
The power of Grace illustrated, by Wm. Cooper
Rees's Medical Guide
Medical Repository, 11 vols.
Bell's Surgery, 4 vols.
Cullen's Materia Medica
Barton's Philadelphia Medical and Physical Journal
A short history of the British Empire from May 1792 to the close of the year 1793
History of the destruction of the Helvetic Union and Liberty, by J. Mallet Dupan
Essay on Irish Bulls, by Richard Edgeworth and Maria Edgeworth.
Memoirs of Gen. Wilkinson, in 2 vols in which Burr's conspiracy is exposed
The Dyer's Assistant, in the art of dying wool and woolen goods
Adam's Roman Antiquities
Kennet's do do.
Potter's Antiquities of Greece, 2 vols.
The Parents Friend, or extracts from the principle on education, from the time of Montaigne to the present day, methodized and arranged, with observations and notes, by the editor, 2 vols.
The Friend of Youth, from the French, of M. Berquin, 2 vols.
Goldsmith's Essays, 2 vols.
Poems
Seneca's Morals
The World, a periodical work, 4 vols.
Lyrical Ballads
Select Poems
Peasant's Tale, or Rural Poem.
Saul, a poem by Southey
Joan of Acre
Shenstone's Essays
Prince de Ligne
Rural Philosophy
Clarkson on Slavery
portraiture of Quarkerism, 3 vo

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE Tract of Land, containing 259 acres, situate on Street's run, within two hundred perches of the Monongahela river, and within six miles of Pittsburgh, on which there is an orchard, grist mill, saw mill, with other improvements, and an unimproved mill seat. Its vicinity to Pittsburgh and the river, independent of every other consideration, renders it advantageous to the purchaser. For terms apply at my Office in Pittsburgh.

JOHN M'DONALD, Jr.

November 20, 1811.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having accounts or claims against the estate of Andrew Pearce, deceased, late of Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, are requested to present them for payment, and those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment to the subscribers on or before the 16th of December next, as the subscribers will meet on that day at the house of the late deceased to make a settlement of the estate.

LEWIS PEARCE } *Adminrs.*
PHILIP SMITH, }

November 20, 1811.

AN APPRENICTE

IS wanted at the Office of this Gazette.—A lad of 15 or 16 yeras of age, of sober and industrious habits, will be taken on liberal terms.

Boarding and Lodging.

GENTLEMEN and Ladies may be accommodated with Boarding and Lodging, at the new buiding next door to Mr. Woolman Gibson's, at the corner of Market and Fourth Streets, where every necessary attention will be paid to those who may apply.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 18, 1811.

BEST green Havanna acifee in hogsheads and barrels
New rice in tierces
Old Jamaica rum in barrels
Holland gin in do
Country gin of excellent quality in do.
Cogniac brandy
Old hyson, young hyson and hyson skin teas

FOR SALE.

At the Store in front of the Distillery, corner of Smithfield street and Diamond alley, at a low rate for cash or approved endorsed notes at 90 days. Whiskey will also be taken in payment for the above articles at a liberal price.

Pittsburgh, June 27, 1811. tf

PATENT SHOT.

3000lbs. Patent Shot,

Just received and for Sale, by

ANTHONY BEELEN.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1811.

The Trustees

Of the Pittsburgh Academy offer on a perpetual ground rent, two-hundred and forty feet front, on Second-street, extending from Smithfield-street to Cherry-alley, and ninety feet front on Smithfield-street, extending from Third Street to a ten feet alley.—A plan of the lots, and the terms are left with JAMES MORRISON in Wood street.

John Woods
John Wilkins } *Managers*
Isaac Craig

Pittsburgh, April 8, 1811. tf.

☞ BROWNSVILLE STEEL FACTORY.

Important to the Western Country!

Morris Truman & Co.

Have for sale several tons of Steel of their own Converting which they will sell at the factory for cash, and at T. & J. CROMWELL'S, Pittsburgh, at 12 Dollars per Cwt. and 20 dollars the faggot for *Crowley.*

ALSO a few tons of Juniata Barr Iron.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED

And for Sale at the Bookstore of PATTERSON & HOPKINS,

(Price 75 Cents.)

A NARRATIVE

Of the proceedings of the Judicatories of the Reformed Church in North-America, relative to the

REV. DAVID GRAHAM.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 7, 1811. tf

Thomas Humphreys & Co.

No. 317, Market street,

Philadelphia,

Have for Sale a large and complete assortment of

Queensware, Glass and China.

Orders from Country Merchants put up in the best manner, and on the shortest notice.

FOR SALE.

A Plantation of the first quality, containing 410 acres, which has part of Fawcett's town laid out on it, and is now a post town. This place is in Columbiana county, state of Ohio, about 4 miles below the mouth of Little Beaver, on the Ohio river. There are about 40 acres cleared on it under good cultivation; a good grist mill in complete order, a handsome seat for a saw mill, and abundance of good timber. There is a dwelling house on it, with a barn and still house, and one of the best and largest sugar camps that is to be found on the Ohio. An indisputable title will be given. Any person wishing to purchase, may see the property by applying to Mr Johnston, tenant on it, and the terms of sale will be made known by

JEREMIAH BARKER.

Pittsburgh, September 9, 1811.

RAGS.

The highes price in Cash given for clean linnen and cotton Rags, at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

DONATION LANDS *FOR SALE.*

District.	No.	Acres.	
			BUTLER COUNTY.
1	172	200	Adjoins Mr. Christy's, on the *new* state road.
	153	200	Near Mr. Stewart's— Beaver dam creek passes throug it a good mill seat thereon.
			MERCER COUNTY.
2	1845	200	Near Mr. Pearson's.
	87	300	Near New-Castle—the tract on which John Robinson lives.
3	21	300	Little Neshannock and Big-run unites in it—about eight miles S. W. of Mercer, and within one mile of Mr. Hamel's.
	59	250	Within half a mile of the last mentioned tract.
	577	200	Within one mile of Mercer—adjoins Mr. Junkins tract on the east.
	589	200	Indian-run passes through it—about three miles from Mercer, on the New-Castle road, and near to Mr. Cook's.
	61	250	Shenango passes through it—within one mile of Mr. Byer's mill.
	5	200	Neshannock passes through it—about eight miles from Mercer, on the New-Castle road, andnear Mr. Gilkey's
	191		
	575	200	Adjoining the town of Mercer.
	66	250	Otter-creek and Big-run pasess through it—within from three to four miles of Mercer, andnear to Mr. Campbell's; a mill seat thereon.
	787	200	About nine miles from Mercer, on the road to Warren (Ohio) and near to Mr. Hertford's.
	693	200	Near the town of Shenango.
	845	100	Near Mercer.
	716	200	In the big bend of Shenango, near to Mr. Marshall's.
	713	200	Within one mile of the last mentioned tract, and adjoining Mr. Beatty's.
	78	500	On which the town of Shenango is laid out, at the big bend of Shenango river.
5	1050	200	Adjoining settlement.
	1054	200	Adjoining settlement.
	998	200	Adjoining settlement.
			CRAWFORD COUNTY.
6	110	250	About twelve miles from Meadville, and near Mr. Blondell' mill.
	119	500	Little Sugar-creek passes through it—about five miles from Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Kitlinger's.
7	70	300	Near Mr. Dixon's mill—about six miles from Meadville.
	63	300	About eight miles N. E. of Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Wykoff's.
8	150	500	Muddy-creek passes through it—within a few rods of the state road from Franklin to Erie, about fifteen miles from Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Heatley's.
	1552	200	About three miles from the last mentioned tract.

THE above lands are of an excellent quality, and well watered (generally large streams passing through them) and timbered—nearly all of them adjoining settlements, and in good situations. Titles indisputable.

Also for Sale.

LOTS in the town of SHENANGO.—This town is laid out in the big bend of Shenango river, near the centre of Mercer county, and about 55 miles north-west from Pittsburgh. It possesses many advantages well calculated to render the Lots valuable. The situation and plan of the town are handsome—a navigable water passes through it, as also does the main road from Pittsburgh, by way of Mercer, to New-Connecticut, in the state of Ohio. It is surrounded by a delightful country—fertile, well watered and healthy—lies nearly central between Lake Erie and the Ohio river, in the route intended by nature to connect the interests of those waters—indeed it must become the concentrating point of trade between them. From the many advantages it combines it must unquestionably become a place of considerable trade. A number of Lots being already disposed of, improvements will be immediately commenced, and will be very much promoted in their progress, by the Legislature having passed a law appropriating a sum of money for building a bridge over the Shenango, in the town, which, in all probability, will be completed this season.

Likewise for Sale,

A VALUABLE SEAT FOR MILLS, on the Lachawanick, near its mouth, and within a few perches of the town of Shenango, together with any quantity of land adjoining, from 50 to 200 acres. A Saw-mill would find full employ immediately, and a Grist-mill by the time it can be erected. All the sawing necessary for the improvement of the town may be done there; and rafts of timber, descending the Shenango, can be floated up the Lachawanick to the mill, without difficulty, as it will stand but a few perches from its mouth.

The above Lands and Lots will be sold cheap, for cash or good payments, and indisputable titles given. Application to be made to the subscriber, at No. 233, Arch-street, Philadelphia.

May 1810. JOSEPH MORRISON,

N. B. A plan of the Town may be seen at Mr. Robert Spencer's, Pittsburgh Mr. William M'Millan's, Mercer; and at the subscriber's, Philadelphia.

COPPER & TIN WARE MANUFATORY

GEORGE MILTENBERGER,

Copper Smith and Tin Plate Worker,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from the corner Market and Front Streets, to his house in Front Street, between C. Cowan's Ware-house and the Post-Office, where he now manufactures

COPPER AND TIN WARES

of every description, as usual. He returns his thanks to those who have patronised him heretofore, and hopes by his punctuality and attention to business he will merit a continuance of their favours,

Pittsburgh, August 26, 1811.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE tract of Land, containing about 300 acres, near 100 acres cleared in three tenements, and a small orchard, situated in Pitt township, on both sides of the great road from Braddock's Field by the Bullock Pens to Pittsburgh, and adjoining lands of Judge M. Dowell, Rhinehart Antis, and others. Part in cash and the residue in Iron and well assorted Merchandize, will be taken in payment. For particulars apply to Mr THOMAS WALLACE, Pittsburgh or to the subscriber near the remises.

JAMES HORNER.

October 7th 1811. 5t

FOR SALE

TWO valuable Tracts of Land, containing 459 acres, situate on Brush creek, in Westmoreland county; there is between 50 and 60 acres cleared on these tracts, a part of which is meadow, and more can be made, as there is a considerable quantity of first rate bottom on the creek; there is also excellent sugar camps, coal banks, and limestone on the land, and a good mill seat on the creek; it is about three-quarters of a mile from the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Greensburgh, and adjoins lands of Col. John Irwin and James Irwin. Also, one small Tract of Land, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, containing 50 acres, adjoining lands of Col. James O'Hara, and others. Also, a Tract of Donation Land, in the 3d district, No. 591. The above property is part of the real estate of William Elliot, late of Pitt township, deceased. Any person wishing to purchase may know the terms by applying to M. James Irwin, living near the land in Westmoreland county, or to the subscribers.

HENRY NOBLE,
GEORGE WALLACE.

August 30, 1811. tf

ORIGINAL *FAMILY MEDICINES,*

Prepared with the greatest care and attention

BY MICHAEL LEE & Co.

Lee's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

This medicine is superior to any ever offered to the public, being innocent and mild, certain and efficacious in its operations.

Lee's Elixir.

A certain remedy for colds, coughs, or asthmas, and particularly the whooping cough, so destructive to children.

Lee's Essence of Mustard.

So well known for the cure of rheumatism, gout, palsy, sprains, &c.

Lee's Grand Restorative.

Proved by long experience to be unequalled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, inward weakness, &c.

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills.

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application.

Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.

For the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent fevers.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion.

Celebrated for the cure of ringworms, tetters, &c.

Lee's Genuine Eye-Water.

An effectual remedy for all diseases in the eyes.

Lee's Tooth-ache Drops.

Which gives immediate relief.

Lee's Corn-Plaster.

Lee's Damask Lip Salve.

Lee's Restorative Powder.

For the teeth and gums.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache

The Indian Vegetable Specific.

For the cure of venereal complaints.

Sold wholesale and retail, by the Proprietors, No. 98, Pitt Street, Baltimore; and BARLOW, FOSTER & Co. next door to the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, Market Street, Pittsburgh.

To country merchants and others, who purchase to sell again, a liberal discount will be given, by the proprietors.

To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & Co.

N B. At the places of sale may be had (gratis) pamphlets containing recent and extraordinary cases of cures, whose length prevents their being herewith inserted.